



Global Health Diplomacy Program

2007 Port of Spain Summit Compliance: Smoking in Public

Alissa Wang, April 15, 2015

This report assesses compliance with the commitment below from the 2007 Port of Spain Declaration based on actions taken by the Caribbean countries between 15 September 2007 and 15 September 2008.

Commitment

2007-3: [We] support the immediate enactment of legislation to limit or eliminate smoking in public places.

Compliance

Member	No compliance	Partial compliance	Full compliance
Anguilla	No references		
Antigua and Barbuda	-1		
Bahamas	-1		
Barbados	-1		
Belize		0	
Bermuda	No references		
British Virgin Islands	No references		
Cayman Islands			+1
Dominica	-1		
Grenada	-1		
Guyana		0	
Haiti	No references		
Jamaica		0	
Montserrat	No references		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	-1		
Saint Lucia	-1		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	-1		
Suriname	-1		
Trinidad and Tobago			+1
Turks and Caicos	No references		
Average	-0.50		

Background

On 15 September 2007, the heads of government of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) attended a summit at Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, focusing on the theme of “Uniting to stop the epidemic of chronic NCDs.” Recognizing that the Caribbean region is one of the worst affected regions by NCDs in the Americas, the leaders took on the challenge of preventing and controlling the NCDs of heart disease, stroke, diabetes, hypertension, obesity and cancer by addressing the causal risk factors: lack of physical activity, tobacco use, alcohol abuse and unhealthy diets.¹ Commitments from 2007-02 to 2007-08 cover tobacco use.

Heads of government gave full support to pursuing a legislative agenda in line with the World Health Organization’s (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC).² The FCTC is the world’s first global health treaty developed in response to the globalized tobacco epidemic. The convention consists of 38 articles divided into the following sections: objectives and guiding principles; demand side reduction measures; supply side reduction measures; protection of the environment; liability; cooperation and communication; institutional arrangements and financial resources; settlement of disputes; development of the convention; and statutory measures.³

Commitment 2007-03 focuses on limiting or eliminating smoking in public places, which falls under the FCTC’s category of protection from tobacco smoke, which aims to protect against the hazards of second-hand tobacco smoke and protect public health.⁴ The underlying principles of this commitment, as outlined by the guidelines of the FCTC are the total elimination of smoking in a particular space or environment to create a 100% smoke free environment, that all people should be protected from exposure to tobacco smoke, that legislation is necessary for protection from exposure to tobacco, planning and adequate resources must be geared towards implementation and enforcement of legislation, the central role of civil society in supporting smoke-free measures, the monitoring and evaluation of smoke free legislation, and the expansion, amendment and improved enforcement of legislation to reflect new scientific evidence and case-study experiences.

Public places, according to the FCTC guidelines, should include “all places accessible to the general public or places for collective use, regardless of ownership or right to access.”⁵ “The scope of effective legislation” as required by the FCTC include measures to protect the public from tobacco exposure in “(1) indoor workplaces, (2) indoor public places, (3) public transport, and (4) “as appropriate” in “other public places.”⁶ “Indoor” is defined to include “any space covered by a roof or enclosed by one or more walls or sides, regardless of the type of material used for the roof, wall or sides, and regardless of whether the structure is permanent or temporary.”

¹ Communique Issued at the Conclusion of the Regional Summit of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) on Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), 15 September 2007, Caribbean Community Secretariat. Date accessed: 6 August 2015.

http://www.caricom.org/jsp/communications/communiques/chronic_non_communicable_diseases.jsp

² Communique Issued at the Conclusion of the Regional Summit of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) on Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), 15 September 2007, Caribbean Community Secretariat. Date accessed: 6 August 2015.

http://www.caricom.org/jsp/communications/communiques/chronic_non_communicable_diseases.jsp

³ The WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control: an overview, WHO. Date accessed: 6 August 2015.

http://www.who.int/fctc/WHO_FCTC_summary_January2015.pdf

⁴ Guidelines for Implementation of Article 8, FCTC, Date Accessed: 6 August 2015.

http://www.who.int/fctc/treaty_instruments/adopted/Guidelines_Article_8_English.pdf

⁵ Guidelines for Implementation of Article 8, FCTC, Date accessed: 6 August 2015.

http://www.who.int/fctc/treaty_instruments/adopted/Guidelines_Article_8_English.pdf

⁶ Guidelines for Implementation of Article 8, FCTC, Date accessed: 6 August 2015.

http://www.who.int/fctc/treaty_instruments/adopted/Guidelines_Article_8_English.pdf

Commitment Features

Leaders at the CARICOM Summit committed to “support the immediate enactment of legislation to limit or eliminate smoking in public places.” The types of public places to which smoke-free legislation is applied can be divided into three types, in accordance with the WHO’s FCTC implementation standards. The three types of public places include indoor workplaces (health-care facilities, education facilities, universities, government facilities, indoor offices, private workplaces), public transportation (airplanes, trains, ground public transport, taxis) and indoor public places (cultural facilities, restaurants, pubs and bars).

Introduction of legislation, passing legislation or enactment of legislation that limits or bans smoking in any of these types of public spaces within the compliance cycle count towards compliance. Examples also include imposition of fines for violations, fines on the establishment, fines on the patron, or dedicating funds for enforcement.

The WHO’s FCTC Implementation Database has also required that member countries submit reports to record implementation progress. The section of the report on “Legislation, Regulations and Policies” monitors legislative measures taken by the member government towards protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in the three targeted public places. Submission of the report within the compliance period with indication of legislative measures towards the protection of tobacco smoke in public places also count towards compliance.

Scoring Rubric

-1	No legislative measures were passed to limit public smoking in any of the targeted public spaces.
0	The member country submitted an implementation report to WHO within the compliance period that indicated the enactment of legislation within the compliance period towards partial or full protection from tobacco smoke in at least one of the three types of monitored public places (indoor workplaces, public transport OR indoor public places) OR The member country proposed or passed legislation towards protection from exposure to public smoking in at least one of the three types of targeted public places (indoor workplaces, public transport OR indoor public places).
+1	The member country submitted an implementation report to WHO within the compliance period that indicated enactment of legislation within the compliance period towards full protection from tobacco smoke in all three types of monitored public places (indoor workplaces, public transport AND indoor public places). OR The member country passed bills, statutory measures or legislation towards the protection from exposure to public smoking in all three types of targeted public places (indoor workplaces, public transport AND indoor public places). (or a combination of submission of implementation report and passing or proposing legislation that together covers all three types of public spaces).

Anguilla: N/A

No references.

Antigua and Barbuda: -1

Antigua and Barbuda did not comply with its commitment to support the immediate enactment of legislation to limit or eliminate smoking in public places. According to Antigua and Barbuda's WHO implementation report and the government's website, no legislative measures or statutory measures were implemented.

On 28 August 2008, Antigua and Barbuda submitted its "2010 Report" to the WHO FCTC Implementation Database. There were no legislative measures implemented for protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in indoor workplaces, public transport, or indoor public places.⁷

During the compliance period, Antigua and Barbuda did not pass any statutory instruments regarding regulation of smoking in public places.⁸

According to PAHO, as of 2008, none of the monitored public spaces has a smoke-free ban.⁹

Thus, Antigua and Barbuda has been assigned a score of -1 for lack of compliance.

Bahamas: -1

The Bahamas did not comply with its commitment to support the immediate enactment of legislation to limit or eliminate smoking in public places. No WHO FCTC report was submitted in the compliance period and no legislative measures were implemented.

The Bahamas did not submit an implementation report to the WHO FCTC Implementation Database within the compliance period.

The Bahamas did not pass any legislation on public smoking during the compliance period.¹⁰

According to PAHO, as of 2008, none of the monitored public spaces has a smoke-free ban.¹¹

Thus, the Bahamas has been assigned a score of -1 for lack of compliance.

Barbados: -1

Barbados did not comply with its commitment to support the immediate enactment of legislation to limit or eliminate smoking in public places. According to the WHO implementation report and government website, no legislative measures or statutory measures were implemented during the compliance period.

⁷ 2010 report, WHO FCTC (3 September 2008) Date accessed: 5 April 2015.

http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/sites/implementation/files/documents/reports/antigua_barbuda_report.pdf

⁸ Laws, Government of Antigua and Barbuda. Date accessed: 14 April 2015.

http://laws.gov.ag/new/detail_page.php?page=content/statutory.php

⁹ Antigua and Barbuda Tobacco Control Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 14 April, 2015

http://www2.paho.org/hq/dmdocuments/2010/AntiguaandBarbuda_CR.pdf

¹⁰ Laws, Government of the Bahamas. Date accessed: 14 April 2015.

http://laws.bahamas.gov.bs/cms/en/legislation/laws/by-title.html?view=acts_alpha

¹¹ The Bahamas Tobacco Control Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 14 April, 2015

http://www2.paho.org/hq/dmdocuments/2010/Bahamas_CR.pdf

On 15 July 2008, Barbados submitted its “2009 Report” to the WHO FCTC Implementation Database. Even though there were existing legislative measures for protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in indoor workplaces, public transport, and indoor public places, the measures were part of the Memorandum of Understanding from the Minister of Health prohibiting smoking in 1998. No new measures have been taken since.¹²

No references are provided on Barbados website regarding legislative measure for public smoking.

According to PAHO, as of 2008, none of the monitored public spaces has a smoke-free ban.¹³

Thus, Barbados has been assigned a score of -1 for lack of compliance.

Belize: 0

Belize partly complied with its commitment to support the immediate enactment of legislation to limit or eliminate smoking in public places. According to the WHO FCTC report, partial legislative measures were taken.

On 9 April 2008, the Ministry of Health of Belize submitted its “2009 Report” to the WHO FCTC Implementation Database. The report documented legislative measures towards partial protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in indoor workplaces, public transport and indoor public places.¹⁴

No references were provided on the Belize government website regarding legislative measures for public smoking.

According to PAHO, as of 2008, none of the monitored public spaces has a smoke-free ban.¹⁵

Thus, Belize has been assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Bermuda: N/A

No references.

British Virgin Islands: N/A

No references.

Cayman Islands: +1

The Cayman Islands fully complied with its commitment to support the immediate enactment of legislation to limit or eliminate smoking in public places. No report was submitted to the WHO FCTC Implementation Database. However, a government bill was introduced to ban smoking in public spaces.

On 31 May 2008, Anthony S. Eden, Minister of Health and Human Services, issued a message for World No Tobacco Day, stating: “I remain committed to ensuring that the necessary policy

¹² 2009 Report, WHO FCTC (15 July 2008) Date accessed: 5 April 2015.
http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/sites/implementation/files/documents/reports/barbados_report.pdf

¹³ Barbados Tobacco Control Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 14 April, 2015
http://www2.paho.org/hq/dmdocuments/2011/Barbados_CR.pdf

¹⁴ 2009 Report, WHO FCTC (9 April 2008). Date accessed: 5 April 2015
http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/sites/implementation/files/documents/reports/belize_report.pdf

¹⁵ Belize Tobacco Control Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 14 April, 2015
http://www2.paho.org/hq/dmdocuments/2010/Belize_CR.pdf

framework is implemented to discourage the consumption of tobacco. There's been a lot of interest in the draft Tobacco Bill ... the Bill has been submitted for a final set of drafting revisions. Once completed, and approved by Cabinet, the Tobacco Bill will be brought back to the Legislative Assembly for debate.”¹⁶

On 17 September 2008, the Cayman Islands Legislative Assembly published “The Tobacco Bill, 2008.” The bill’s main objective includes “protecting the public from exposure to tobacco smoke.” Specifically, the bill calls for a law to “prohibit [tobacco] use in certain public places” with “public place” defined as “any place, including a workplace or public conveyance to which members of the public have access, whether or not a fee is charged for entry,” and included offices and office buildings, common areas in apartment buildings, health care facilities, educational institutions, early childhood centres, gyms, beauty parlours, factories, public transportation, public transportation terminals, public toilets, retail establishments, galleries, cinemas, concert halls, sports stadia, bars, and restaurants, pool halls, government owned facilities, and correctional facilities.¹⁷

Thus, the Cayman Islands was assigned a score of +1 for full compliance.

Dominica: –1

Dominica did not comply with the commitment to support the immediate enactment of legislation to limit or eliminate smoking in public places. No reports were submitted to the WHO FCTC and no legislative measures were passed by the government.

Dominica has not submitted any implementation reports to the WHO FCTC Implementation Database within the compliance period.¹⁸

According to the Dominican government website, no legislative measures were passed during the compliance period on the regulation of public smoking.¹⁹

According to PAHO, as of 2008, none of the monitored public spaces has a smoke-free ban.²⁰

Thus, Dominica has been assigned a score of –1 for lack of compliance.

Grenada: –1

Grenada did not comply with its commitment to support the immediate enactment of legislation to limit or eliminate smoking in public places. No reports were submitted to the WHO FCTC and no legislative measures were passed by the government.

Grenada did not submit any implementation reports to the WHO FCTC Implementation Database within the compliance period.²¹

¹⁶“World No Tobacco Day Message,” Cayman Islands Government, (31 May 2008). Date accessed: 14 April 2015. http://www.gov.ky/portal/page?_pageid=1142,2818483&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL

¹⁷ “A bill for a law to regulate the labelling, promotion, sale and distribution of tobacco products; to prohibit the ruse in certain public places; and for incidental and connected purposes,” Cayman Islands legislative assembly (17 September 2008). Date accessed: 14 April 2015. <http://www.legislativeassembly.ky/pls/portal/docs/PAGE/LGLHOME/BUSINESS/BUSINESS/BILLS/BILLS20082009/TOBACCOBILL2008.PDF>

¹⁸ Dominica, WHO FCTC. Date accessed; 15 April 2015. <http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/parties/Dominica>

¹⁹ Laws, Dominica Web Portal. Date accessed: 14 April 2015. <http://www.dominica.gov.dm/laws-of-dominica?page=1>

²⁰ Dominica Tobacco Control Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 14 April, 2015 http://www2.paho.org/hq/dmdocuments/2010/Dominica_CR.pdf

According to the Grenada government website, Grenada did not pass any legislation on tobacco regulation during the compliance cycle.²²

According to PAHO, as of 2008, none of the monitored public spaces has a smoke-free ban.²³

Thus, on the basis of this public data, Grenada has been assigned a score of -1 for lack of compliance.

Guyana: 0

Guyana partly complied with the commitment to support the immediate enactment of legislation to limit or eliminate smoking in public places. According to the WHO FCTC report, partial legislative measures were taken.

On 12 December 2007, Guyana submitted its implementation report to the WHO FCTC Implementation Database. There were existing partial measures on the protection from indoor workplaces (government buildings) and indoor public places (cultural facilities). There were full legislative measures for the protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in several indoor workplaces (educational facilities and private workplaces). There were no protective measures for public transportation.²⁴

No references were provided by the Guyana government website regarding legislative measures for public smoking.

According to PAHO, as of 2008, healthcare facilities and educational facilities (except universities) have smoke-free legislation.²⁵

Thus, Guyana has been assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

In February 2007, the National Oversight Committee was established to coordinate and implement a national strategic plan for chronic NCDs. The committee was responsible for public policy and advocacy, surveillance, health promotion and disease prevention, and integrated management of NCDs and risk factors. Its mandate was to provide leadership for the national response to monitor conformity with the obligations set out in Port of Spain and the Saint Ann's declarations and any other subsequent declarations.²⁶

Haiti: N/A

No references.

²¹ Grenada, WHO FCTC. Date accessed; 15 April 2015.

<http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/parties/Grenada>

²² Legislations, Government documents, Government of Grenada. Date accessed: 14 April 2015.

<http://www.gov.gd/documents.html>

²³ Grenada Tobacco Control Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 14 April, 2015

http://www2.paho.org/hq/dmdocuments/2010/Grenada_CR.pdf

²⁴ 2007 Report, WHO FCTC (12 December, 2007). Date accessed: 15 April 2015.

http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/sites/implementation/files/documents/reports/guyana_report.pdf

²⁵ Guyana Tobacco Control Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 14 April, 2015

http://www2.paho.org/hq/dmdocuments/2010/Guyana_CR.pdf

²⁶ "National Oversight Committee for Chronic Non Communicable Diseases Terms of Reference," 3 April 2008.

(Documentary Material from private interviews)

Jamaica: 0

Jamaica partly complied with the commitment to support the immediate enactment of legislation to limit or eliminate smoking in public places. According to the WHO FCTC report, partial legislative measures were taken.

On 18 July 2008, Jamaica submitted its “2009 Report” to the WHO FCTC implementation Database. Jamaica reported that the government had begun to enact legislation regarding the protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in indoor workplaces and public transport. These include partial protection in government buildings, educational facilities, private workplaces, ground public transport, and full protection in healthcare facilities and airplanes. No measures were reported for protection from exposure to tobacco smoke in indoor public places.²⁷

According to the Jamaican government website, Jamaica did not pass any legislation during the compliance period regarding the regulation of public smoking.²⁸

According to PAHO, as of 2008, none of the monitored public spaces has a smoke-free ban.²⁹

Thus, Jamaica has been assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Montserrat: N/A

No references.

Saint Kitts and Nevis: -1

Saint Kitts and Nevis did not comply with the commitment to support the immediate enactment of legislation to limit or eliminate smoking in public places. No reports were submitted to the WHO FCTC during the compliance period.

Saint Kitts and Nevis has not submitted an implementation report to the WHO FCTC Implementation Database within the compliance period.³⁰

No references were provided on the Saint Kitts and Nevis government website regarding legislative measures for public smoking.

According to PAHO, as of 2008, none of the monitored public spaces has a smoke-free ban.³¹

Thus, Saint Kitts and Nevis has been assigned a score of -1 for lack of compliance.

²⁷ 2009 Report, WHO FCTC (18 July 2008). Date accessed: 5 April 2015.

http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/sites/implementation/files/documents/reports/jamaica_report.pdf

²⁸ Laws of Jamaica, Government of Jamaica. Date accessed: 14 April 2015.

http://moj.gov.jm/laws?title=&field_keyword_catchwords_tid=tobacco&field_law_type_tid=All&field_operational_data_value%5Bvalue%5D%5Bdate%5D=

²⁹ Jamaica Tobacco Control Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 14 April, 2015

http://www2.paho.org/hq/dmdocuments/2010/Jamaica_CR.pdf

³⁰ Saint Kitts and Nevis, WHO FCTC. Date accessed: 5 April 2015.

<http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/parties/Saint%20Kitts%20and%20Nevis>

³¹ Saint Kitts and Nevis Tobacco Control Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 14 April, 2015

http://www2.paho.org/hq/dmdocuments/2011/StKittsandNevis_CR.pdf

Saint Lucia: -1

Saint Lucia did not comply with the commitment to support the immediate enactment of legislation to limit or eliminate smoking in public places. No reports were submitted to the WHO FCTC during the compliance period.

Saint Lucia has not submitted an implementation report to the WHO FCTC Implementation Database within the compliance period.³²

No references were provided in the Saint Lucia government website regarding legislative measures for public smoking.

According to PAHO, as of 2008, none of the monitored public spaces has a smoke-free ban.³³

Thus, Saint Lucia has been assigned a score of -1 for lack of compliance.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: -1

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines did not comply with the commitment to support the immediate enactment of legislation to limit or eliminate smoking in public places.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines did not submit an implementation report to the WHO FCTC Implementation Database within the compliance period.³⁴

No references were provided on government website regarding public smoking legislation.

According to PAHO, as of 2008, in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines none of the monitored public spaces has a smoke-free ban.³⁵

Thus, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines has been assigned a score of -1 for lack of compliance.

Suriname: -1

Suriname did not comply with the commitment to support the immediate enactment of legislation to limit or eliminate smoking in public places. No reports were submitted to the WHO FCTC and no legislative measures were passed.

Suriname did not submit a report to the WHO FCTC during the compliance period.

According to the Suriname government website, the only legislation on tobacco is a Tobacco Act of 2013. No legislative action was taken during the compliance period.³⁶

According to PAHO, as of 2008, none of the monitored public spaces has a smoke-free ban.³⁷

³² Saint Lucia, WHO FCTC. Date accessed: 5 April 2015.

<http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/parties/Saint%20Lucia>

³³ Saint Lucia Tobacco Control Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 14 April, 2015

http://www2.paho.org/hq/dmdocuments/2011/SaintLucia_CR.pdf

³⁴ Saint Vincent and Grenadines, WHO FCTC. Date accessed: 5 April 2015.

<http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/parties/>

³⁵ Saint Vincent and Grenadines Tobacco Control Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 14 April, 2015

http://www2.paho.org/hq/dmdocuments/2011/SaintVinandtheGrenadines_CR.pdf

³⁶ Tobacco Suriname, Ministry of Health Suriname. Date accessed: 14 April 2015. <http://www.gov.sr/ministerie-van-volksgezondheid/publicaties/wetgeving/tabakswet-suriname.aspx>

Thus, Suriname has been assigned a score of -1 for lack of compliance.

Trinidad and Tobago: +1

Trinidad and Tobago fully complied with the commitment to support the immediate enactment of legislation to limit or eliminate smoking in public places. Its report to the WHO FCTC Implementation Database contained no legislative measures. However, a government bill was introduced to ban smoking in public spaces.

The government of Trinidad and Tobago's 2010 report was compiled from 2007 to 2010, overlapping with the compliance period. Legislative measures were in place, however all were the result of the Tobacco Control Act of 2009, passed in 2009 December. No legislative measures were taken within the compliance period.³⁸

On 22 April 2008, Senator and Minister of Health Jerry Narace introduced the Tobacco Control Bill number 6 of 2008.³⁹ Clause 8 of the bill would ban smoking in enclosed public spaces.⁴⁰ "Public place" was defined as "any place, fixed or mobile, including work place, to which members of the general public or segments of the general public ordinarily have access by express or implied invitation."⁴¹ The ban would include the following public spaces: offices and office buildings; factories; health institutions; educational institutions of all levels; premises in which children are cared, for a fee; any means of transportation used for commercial, public or professional purposes used by more than one person; public transportation terminals; retail establishments including bars, restaurants and shopping malls; clubs; and cinemas.⁴²

According to the PAHO Country Report for Trinidad and Tobago, all monitored public places (healthcare facilities, educational facilities, government facilities, indoor offices, restaurants, pubs and bars and public transportation), as of 2008, has smoke-free legislation.⁴³

Thus, Trinidad and Tobago has been assigned a score of +1 for full compliance.

Turks and Caicos: N/A

No references.

³⁷ Suriname Tobacco Control Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 14 April, 2015

http://www2.paho.org/hq/dmdocuments/2011/Suriname_CR.pdf

³⁸ Phase 2 (Group 2 Questions) of the Reporting Instrument Under the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control - Trinidad and Tobago, WHO FCTC (

<http://apps.who.int/fctc/implementation/database/sites/implementation/files/documents/reports/TTreport.pdf>

³⁹ Bills, Parliament of Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. Date accessed: 14 April 2015.

<http://www.ttparliament.org/publications.php?mid=28&id=184>

⁴⁰ "The Tobacco Control Bill, 2008," Trinidad and Tobago Parliament Date accessed: 14 April 2015.

<http://www.ttparliament.org/legislations/b2008s06.pdf>

⁴¹ Bills, Parliament of Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. Date accessed: 14 April 2015.

<http://www.ttparliament.org/publications.php?mid=28&id=184>

⁴² Bills, Parliament of Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. Date accessed: 14 April 2015.

<http://www.ttparliament.org/publications.php?mid=28&id=184>

⁴³ Trinidad and Tobago Tobacco Control Report, PAHO. Date accessed: 15 April, 2015

http://www2.paho.org/hq/dmdocuments/2011/TrinidadandTobago_CR.pdf